

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Orleans Man Falls Into Vat of Boiling Water—Bethel Woman Nears Century Mark.

Stephen Cornell, about 26 years of age, employed in the piano board manufacturing of E. L. Chandler & Co., of Orleans, received a fatal injury when he fell into a vat of boiling water. He was thrown from his feet by being burned, but from his knees to his head his flesh was shockingly burned.

ACTIVE THOUGH 88 YEARS OLD.
Mrs. Hannah Snow of Bethel was 88 years of age on Saturday. She is the town's oldest resident. She is able to be up and around, sees and hears well and enjoys life.

PROMOTION FOR O'MALLEY.
Henry O'Malley, a former resident of St. Johnsbury, who has been in charge of the government fish hatcheries on the Pacific slope coast, has been appointed chief of the division of fish culture at Washington in place of Robert Johnson, recently deceased. O'Malley began this line of work several years ago in the St. Johnsbury hatchery when it was in charge of J. W. Whitcomb.

SOLD JAMAICA GINGER.
Because John Pickett of Bellows Falls, aged 49, made two illegal sales of liquor, he was sentenced to serve not more than five months on each charge in the house of correction. Harry Hall, also of Bellows Falls, pleaded guilty to selling Jamaica ginger, which the state claimed contained 24 per cent alcohol and was fined \$100 and costs.

THEATRE BECOMES GARAGE.
The Colonial theatre in Rutland is to be turned into a garage. The theatre has been a "white elephant," but in a few months will be transformed by the Rutland Machine and Automobile Co., which has purchased the property.

GETS BRONZE MEDAL.
Frank A. Rich of Bennington has received from Adjutant-General Storey of New York State a bronze medal awarded for honorable military service. The medal bears the inscription: "Awarded by the State of New York to one who served the nation with honor, 1898-1900."

CELEBRATE GOLD WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. St. Croix of Bellows Falls celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Wednesday, giving a reception. They have four children.

A MODERN GREYNA GREEN.
Bellows Falls has become of late a modern Gretna Green. During March something like 16 couples skipped up from Boston, were married, and skipped back again. Thus they avoided the five-day wait that the Massachusetts law requires between the day of license-taking and the tying of the knot.

HELD IN \$500 RAIL.
Tony Alavro, who was arrested in Wilmington on the charge of breaking and entering O. O. Ware's store, has been held in \$500 bail for trial at Windham county court, which convenes next week.

DEPENDING GOT SIX VERDICT.
A verdict that carried with it damages of \$1000 has been awarded John Hogan in Rutland county court. He was sued by Fred H. Graves, who complained that there was a shortage of \$500 in the defendant's accounts. Mr. Hogan claimed there was a shortage of \$1000. Hogan was employed in the plaintiff's ice business at Fair Haven.

KILLS ROBAT.
Bert E. Morse of Newfane killed a bobcat which measured in length two feet. In the same locality, Charles Hancock had an encounter with a rat in his skin before he killed it, the animal measuring 15 inches from tip to tip.

VERMONT BREVITIES.
There were 14 applications for liquor licenses in Barre last week.
William Gordon, Barre, has received word of the death of his brother, a soldier in the British navy.
Fred Newton of Middlebury has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$5726 and assets of \$5300.

The Parent-Teacher association of Springfield, Vt., is to conduct a public playground next summer.
Orvis K. Collins, six years superintendent of schools of Rockingham, has been elected superintendent of the Hingham, Mass., schools.

William Stephens, a letter carrier, died Wednesday evening of injuries received in the yards of the Central Vermont railroad in Barre that afternoon. The accident occurred when, stepping aside from a main line track, which he was traversing, to the lower track, he was struck by a train. The train was carrying a load of lumber and was moving at a fast pace. Stephens was killed instantly.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Observers Believe European Peace Would Add Menace to Our Own.

It may be accepted as a fact, in spite of diplomatic denials, that certain war have passed between Germany and representatives of the United States which justify the assumption that Germany looks forward to a fairly early peace and to the United States having a part in that peace. In view of this fact, it is interesting to speculate on the possible effect that peace in Europe might have on domestic politics in the United States. In the first place, if President Wilson has an important part in the peace, as President Roosevelt had in the Japanese-Russian peace of 1905 that fact itself will add a measurable halo to President Wilson, and to that extent will favor him in his campaign for re-election.

On the other hand, the economic effects on America of peace in Europe must be considered. These economic effects would begin to be felt almost as soon as peace is definitely in sight, for the prospect of peace would be a convincing sign of the end of that large part of our present prosperity which depends on war orders. The other deleterious effect of European peace on American business—the resumption of shipments of goods from Europe to America in competition with our home products—would not be felt so soon. The mere anticipation of it,

however, would be seriously disquieting. The anticipation of industrial Europe at work again would emphasize the demand for tariff protection, and that familiar issue would promptly resume its old place in domestic American politics.

The coming of peace in Europe would also affect American thought on the subject of preparedness. At first glance, probably the coming of peace would lead many Americans to assume that the war discipline had run its course and was subsiding. More acute observers, however, believe that peace in Europe carries with it an added rather than a diminished menace to our own peace. What would Europe do with its idle armies and its idle navies? A nation is never so ready for war as just at the moment when it has finished one war. (This is subject to the exception, of course, of an utterly exhausted nation does not seek fighting; but if peace comes this summer, it will not be because of the complete exhaustion of any of the combatants.)

Statesmen and monarchs have no anxiety to see the very rich, with all their opportunities for loot, the temptation to solve the difficulty in the way is all the greater. It would be very easy to imagine one of the European diplomats, in the course of the peace negotiations, speaking to another in language which would have all the exacted elegance of high diplomacy, but which, in the terse vigor of contemporary idiom, would mean this: "Of course we have no money to pay you any indemnities with, but if you are willing to keep your hands off while we fight the United States we can readily get a great deal of plunder for ourselves and enough in addition to pay you a handsome sum of money."

Quite apart from the matter of indemnity, all Europe is going to be very poor and is going to find it extremely difficult to pay its debts. Many of these debts will be held in the United States. When an exhausted European nation looks about the world and contemplates its own economic disaster, it is likely to feel a great deal of painful emotion at the sight of the United States, which is flowing with a prosperity of which a large part has arisen from making money at the expense of warring Europe.

Finally, the Monroe doctrine is likely to undergo at the end of this war such a strain as it has not yet had to bear since the ninety years it has been one of our avowed policies. An exhausted European nation, casting about for ways to make the money to pay its debts, is not likely to overlook the fact that any European nation, if it were not prevented by our door-in-the-manner policy, could seize a large part of Mexico or South America and so exploit it as to reduce the United States to a position of inferiority. The Monroe doctrine, of these territories with a more modern social system, and at the same time make enough money out of the process to pay its own debts—Columbia's Weekly.

MIN AND MATTERS.

Sound moves 73 miles an hour.
Chivalrous came into general use in 1840. Penny postage began in England in 1840. The average life of a horse is 20 years. Mexico has over 12,000,000 illiterate population.

Belgium has the deepest coal mine in the world.
Texas would make 25 states the size of Rhode Island.

The word "card" appears in the Bible no less than 327 times.
Joseph L. Bristow was a farmer before he took up the study of law.

David George always gets nervous when he begins to make a speech.
The Mirado of Japan is going to build a Japanese hotel on Imperial ground in London.

The Mississippi is the only useless river in the United States emptying into the ocean or Gulf of Mexico.

David Belasco, the playwright and stage manager, was once a call boy in a San Francisco theatre.

Nearly a million and a half men are now employed in the munitions factories of Germany.

New York has a city block which houses 1250 people, an average of 1000 to the acre.

There are enough camels and rugs made in Philadelphia every year to reach around the world a yard wide.

VERMONT CELEBRATION.

Only in the East it is possible to trace such an old home movement as Vermont has inaugurated for the coming summer, as part of the program for the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of her admission to the Union. It means little west of the Mississippi, and nothing at all on the Pacific coast.

The Vermont celebration is a movement of the average citizen, living in some other part of the country, and the native-born son is the exception. New England is the mother of the American immigrant. Her sons and daughters have populated the prairies and conquered the Rockies, taking with them to every part of the continent the traditions of New England—order, thrift and government. A homecoming of these means something of vast significance in the history of our country, and it means something, also, to New England, for not a son has left but can bring an offering with him upon his return.

The old-home celebration that Vermont is celebrating about would be a most excellent thing, both for those who have gone away, and those who have stayed. The former will have an opportunity to renew their faith; the latter to obtain new ideas that have quickened under the necessities imposed by fresh environment and strange problems. The Vermont celebration will show how they have kept alive all that is best in the character of the Vermont man and woman. The erstwhile Vermonters, or their children, or their children's children will bring a needed inspiration to the Motherland. It would be unfortunate if this project should not be carried forward to a complete success. Let Vermonters all over the United States and those who are in foreign lands, respond to the invitations that are being sent broadcast. Let the green hills throbb beneath the footfalls of the pilgrims. Not many can boast a nobler shrine. Wherever they have gone the old and the young of Vermont have kept alive the love they bear their native State. Their organizations are emplaced in every part of the country. They are vigorous and patriotic. All that Vermont needs is plenty of publicity to make her home celebration the greatest New England has ever known.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MON.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this page, enclose with \$5 to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for bronchial coughs, colds, and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. (Adv.)

The store "ads" bring to you information about the things you need, or ought to be interested in.

THE RARE BIRDS OF ALASKA

National Museum Scientist Collects Specimens.

Number of Birds Banded in Masses on Water So Great that Ship Literally Plowed Through Them.

An interesting account of the birds observed during a trip in Alaska has just been published by the Smithsonian Institution, as reported by "Scientific American," who was in the field for A. C. Bent, collecting data and photographs for the completion of the "Life Histories of North American Birds."

Leaving Seattle on the revenue cutter Bear, the party steamed northward through the "Tahiti" passage, where the scenery was delightful all the way to Ketchikan. From that point the Bear passed through Dixon's Entrance and headed for Unalaska. As they neared Unimak Pass various members of the Tachinidae, or tube-nosed birds, were noted, together with Sooty Shearwaters, Petrels, and Albatrosses. As they approached the pass the number of birds increased to a point almost beyond belief. As far as the eye could see masses of birds were banded on the water; Murres and Euffins were everywhere. "It was utterly impossible to form any definite estimate of the number of birds seen," says the author, declaring "hundreds of thousands" the ship seems to have literally plowed its way through them. The Bear lay at Unalaska three days, during which time Mr. Hershey collected a number of species peculiar to that locality.

After touching at St. George and St. Paul islands, they proceeded on to Nome, which part the ship did not actually reach, on account of the ice, but anchored out in the stream and sent the mail ashore by dog teams. At St. Michael, Mr. Hershey left the Bear, and made arrangements with the owner of a small open power boat to carry him and his outfit to the mouth of the Yukon river. They went through the so-called "canal" between St. Michael island and the mainland, but encountered a severe storm which forced them to land and encamp for three days. Birds were plentiful in the neighborhood of the camp, and Mr. Hershey employed the time to good advantage, securing several specimens.

Proceeding onward they arrived at the mouth of the Yukon and established their headquarters at the wireless station, eight miles from the native village of Kotlik. The country all around is reported very flat, making a safe feeding ground for the little brown cranes and geese. Since it was impossible to approach the river, Mr. Hershey sent a boat to the river taken from the shore, shows the opposite bank as nothing but a straight line, such as might be made across the print with a ruler and a compass. Here the author remained all during the greater part of the breeding season. He found a great number of several species of shorebirds breeding abundantly. Gulls, Terns, and Jaegers common, and Redpolls, Alaska yellow warblers, willow ptarmigan, and Alaska leucosurus also well represented in this region.

Later in the summer he returned to Nome and again embarked on the Bear, which stopped at many points along the coast, among which were Golovin Bay, Cape Prince of Wales, Cape Dyer, Point Franklin, and Barrow. Before reaching Barrow they encountered considerable ice and were delayed ten days on route. At Barrow, the northernmost point on this trip, the conditions were so bad they only remained long enough to land the mail and take aboard several men who had been caught in the ice the previous season and obliged to winter at Barrow. Among the newcomers was Mr. W. S. Brooks, of the Polar Bear party, who had been collecting for the museum of comparative zoology.

As soon as the ship was out of the ice, her course was changed to west and an effort was made to reach Wrangel island, where the shipwrecked crew of the Korulak was known to have wintered, but after trying for ten days in fog, snow and general bad weather, they gave it up and put back to Nome for coal, stopping at several places on the way.

Birds making careful field-notes on the birds observed, the author kept a daily journal, much of which will be used in the work now in preparation by Mr. Bent. Mr. Hershey left the Bear at Nome, and took passage on the steamship Victoria to Seattle.

It is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Hershey found the Aleutian Tern, which has always been scarce, and which was recently thought to be extinct. Altogether he encountered about 100 of them, and collected several specimens.

Another rare bird mentioned is Fisher's Petrel, once represented in museum collections by a single specimen, and now by only three or four. Although they have been observed frequently, they are hard to collect and their nesting places are not known.

The Aleutian Sparrow is one of the most interesting birds seen, being one of the twenty or more varieties of the family that cover the United States from east to west, occurring in British America and Alaska as well. In the islands of Alaska it reaches its greatest development, being very much larger than the ordinary North American Sparrow, and sometimes as large as a cat bird.

Even the Barn Swallow was seen on the trip; this bird is a true migratory bird, traveling from this point as far south as Argentina and Chile in the winter months.

UNAPPRECIATED CODFISH

Popular Method of Preparation Unjust to Its Good Qualities.

Lent brings with it many problems to the housewife whose family pays attention to its observance in matters of diet. Even if one does not belong to a church which exacts this observance, there can be no question of the hygienic value of a lighter diet as spring approaches. All unconsciously the cold weather prompts an undue indulgence in meats and it is the first warm weather which makes us realize this. Lenten diet is not a matter of religious observance, but is a matter of health. A better remedy than all spring tonics is a change of food, and fish well prepared will be found a good substitute for meat. One of our best fish is the unappreciated cod. The popular method of preparing

this by boiling and serving with egg sauce does not do justice to its good qualities. Try this:

Have your fish man cut you some codfish steaks about an inch and a half thick. Have ready a frying pan in enameled ware which distributes and holds the heat evenly. When this is hot rub it well with salt and onions. Then put in a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of water. When the steaks are in the pan sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper. Cover the pan and let it cook in this way for about fifteen minutes, depending somewhat upon the heat of the fire. Turn the steaks in the pan and cook ten minutes longer. The butter on which this is served should be hot and when the fish steaks are placed upon it these may be sprinkled with finely chopped parsley. Sliced lemon may or may not be served with the fish as one's taste directs.

CHILD'S DREAM OF DEATH

Seldom Reaches Fifth Year Without Having Consciousness of Mystery.

Whether it pleases us or not, we must recognize that it is well-nigh impossible for a child to reach his fifth year without having death thrust upon his thought. If you attempt to make it otherwise for your child, you must first of all strip his knowledge of most of the standard fairy tales and nursery stories. The heroes meet their enemies, and foxes and jackals meet their trade deaths. If you are going to bar the thought of death from the little child, you must rob him of his living playmates, for the pussies and doggies and goldfishes will die in spite of your best efforts. Much less can you control the accidental fall of a child, or his death upon your lawn. Your child may come running to the house with the motionless, feathered form in his hand, and with the query "mother, why doesn't the bird fly away?" You must either evade the question or answer it with the truth.

To many young children, knowledge of death comes with a great shock. Perchance a playmate is taken; or even a brother or sister goes. It may be the father or mother. You would give all you have, and more, to shield your child from the sadness and distress of the first occurrence, but this cannot be. Death has walked unbidden at an hour of his own choosing into your home, and your child cannot escape the knowledge of his presence.

What thoughts of death do we most care to have our children think? Shall we create a sympathetic atmosphere and encourage them to question about death, or shall we shun the subject? If we allow our children to see our dead, will the physical state repel and make them afraid? or can we help them to spiritualize their conceptions of death? Shall we definitely study how we may teach our children of death as they grow older, or shall we teach them about the birds and flowers? Or shall we leave them to struggle with the mystery alone?—Sophia Lyon Fahs in May Mother's Magazine.

"SAFETY FIRST" IN SCHOOL

Spokane Pupils Have Organized Guard to Prevent Accidents.

With "safety first" as their motto, school children of Spokane are organizing a large guard whose purpose shall be to prevent accidents. Their work has been arranged to provide supervision not only during recess hours, but also during the school day. The guard is organized into a number of squads, each of which is assigned a certain part of the school grounds. The guard is to be on duty at all times, and to see that the children are kept out of the playgrounds and that they do not get hurt. Among the guard's qualifications out of school are the following:

He does not play on streets where street-cars run; he does not coast across street-cars or railroad tracks; he looks both ways in crossing streets and railroad tracks; he looks sharp for automobiles, wagons and motorcycles when alighting from street-cars; he does not loiter around railroad tracks or near the tracks; he does not climb on bridges or tracks; he makes the car stop before he gets off or on; he does not hitch on or steel rides on street-cars, automobiles or wagons; he never uses his roller skates, his skate-moile or his coaster near street-car tracks or where many automobiles run; he does not jump off moving trains, cars or street-cars; he does not walk on railroad tracks or near the tracks; he keeps to the right; he looks and listens for danger signals and heeds them. To instruct the children in the work of organization providing for the award of buttons to all who qualify and for commendations to the officers of guards in each grade.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Is Federal Aid to States Necessary for Country's Industrial Efficiency.

There was submitted to the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—whose affiliations include, besides the leading national organizations, local trade bodies in every State and many foreign cities—the question of federal aid for vocational education. It went forth in the form of a referendum, the fourth which the national chamber has sent to its members bearing upon questions of importance and immediate interest to business men.

Accordingly, commercial organizations will have an opportunity to vote for or against a report of a special committee, of which Frederick A. Geier, a machine manufacturer, president of the Cincinnati Milling machine company, is chairman, which recommends:

Liberal federal appropriations for promotion of vocational education in the United States.

That federal appropriations should be allotted among the States upon a uniform basis and should bear a uniform relation to appropriations made by the States for like purposes.

The creation of a federal board, to be representative of the interests vitally concerned and to be compensated sufficiently to command great ability.

That the federal board should be required to appoint advisory committees of five members each, representing industry, commerce, agriculture, home-making, and general or vocational education.

It is of the opinion of the committee that the federal government should at once extend its aid to the States for training in trade and industrial subjects just as it has with great success and national benefit for many years assisted the States in agricultural instruction. The committee believes, too, that the federal government should lend its aid to the States for further vocational education for agricultural pursuits.

Without the assistance of federal appropriations, and the impetus which will come from federal action, the States cannot themselves develop vocational education very slowly. The industrial welfare of the country, however, demands all haste that is consistent with care. The federal commission on national aid to vocational education, appointed by the president in 1913, reported that only eight States had established vocational or vocational education, and that these sys-

BEST METHODS OF PROTECTION AGAINST WHITE DIARRHEA

Original Source of the Infection Lies in the Ovary of the Hen.

Treatment of Eggs, Chicks and Fowls as a Precaution.

BY PROF. JAMES B. MOORMAN
Former Expert for the United States Department of Agriculture.

COPYRIGHT, 1916.

One of the worst diseases of young chicks is coccidiosis, commonly called white diarrhea, which is widespread and infectious. The younger the chick the more liable it is to die from the disease. It is very important, therefore, for poultry keepers to know the best means of protecting chicks against this disease.

Though it is not generally known, mature female fowls are the original source of white diarrhea. It arises in the ovary of the mother hen. The danger of transmission to young chicks comes when these eggs are affected by the spores of the parasite.

Since the yolk forms the nourishment for the developing embryo during incubation, many chicks have the disease when hatched. But this is not the only danger. White diarrhea is easily transmitted to well chicks in various ways, which can be clearly understood by studying the organism which causes the disease.

CAUSE OF WHITE DIARRHOEA.

A minute animal parasite is the cause of white diarrhea. This organism lives and multiplies within the intestines of young chicks. The physiological effect of the parasite is to destroy the cells in the food passage where the main digestive processes are carried on. In one stage of its growth the parasite is passed from the diseased chick within its droppings. Thus the soil first becomes affected. Then if the soil contaminates either the food or the water, so that the spores of the parasite are swallowed by healthy chicks, they also become afflicted with the disease.

The spores or cysts are resistant forms of the parasite. They pass with the excrement of an infected chick. If some cysts are swallowed by a well chick with food or water, they remain unchanged until they reach that part of the digestive tract where the cysts hatch and the spores escape from the cyst and attach themselves to the cells of the intestines, where they finally penetrate. Once inside, the parasite grows rapidly at the expense of the cell it has invaded. The life cycle of the spore is completed in about eight days.

HOW THE DISEASE IS SPREAD.

Infection from chick to chick usually takes place during the first three or four days of their life. This is the most critical period for the spread of the disease by external means. The droppings of affected chicks are the chief source of contamination, soil, food and water. By this means the grass on an open poultry run, or the soil of a pen or yard, is easily contaminated. When the droppings become dry they crumble and are blown about by the wind. If the infected droppings are placed in the soil, the cysts containing spores are deposited on the food plants of chickens or mature hens, and thus they become diseased. If the spores drop into the food or water where young chicks are kept, outbreaks of the disease will occur among them. Forty days of exposure of white diarrhea spores in water does not destroy them. Since young chicks are more susceptible to the disease than more mature birds, protection of food and water against contamination becomes of the greatest importance.

Infection is spread by older fowls one to the other, mainly by coming in contact with infected droppings. Birds, such as ducks or geese, are not contaminated by food, but the bacteria pass through the bodies of small birds unchanged. The droppings of these birds in clean yards are able to start new centers of infection. The cysts of white diarrhea also pass through the bodies of flies unchanged or in any way impairing their vitality.

Even such minute objects as the excrement of flies become a means of infecting young poultry. The spread of the disease in these various ways renders it absolutely necessary to take the best precautions against it.

During the first week of infection, the effect of white diarrhea is most fatal. After this time, the deaths are not so frequent. The chicks with stronger vitality may recover. But, as a rule, such systems have not yet reached one per cent of the workers who need industrial training. The urgency of the necessity that the United States as a nation should be industrially efficient in its shops and factories as well as on its farms, appears to leave no recourse other than prompt action by Congress.

PASSING THOUGHTS.

Some men's foolish idea of friendship is to carry the unkind remarks that were made behind a friend's back.

Always the satisfaction of having the last word is marred by the fact that the argument is ended.

A vaudeville performer is a person who has a way of getting a loud laugh for a joke that was hardly noticed when it was printed.

Unfortunately, mischief-makers are nearly always experts.

A man who is stuck on himself is likely to become likewise otherwise stuck.

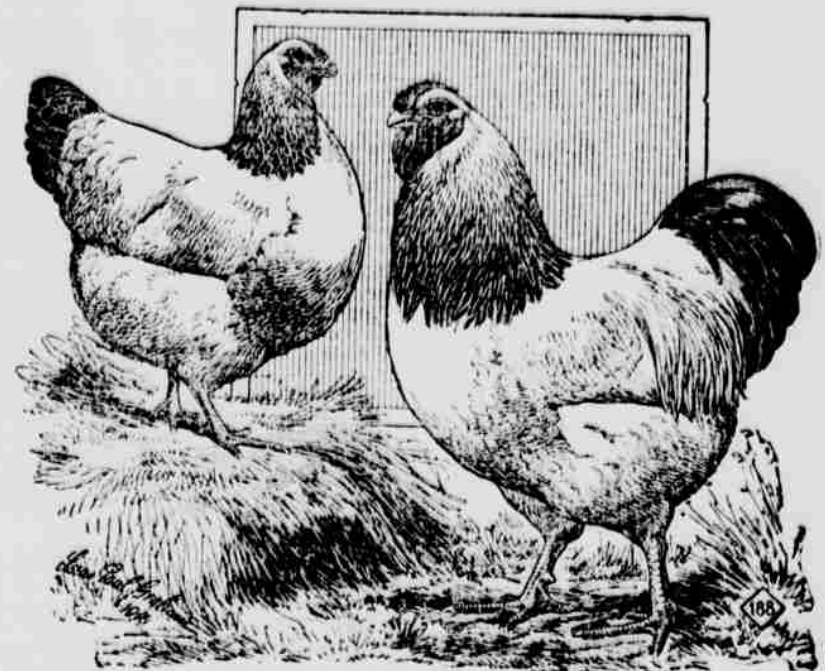
Have you noticed that poor people never have diseases with large and imposing names?

—Albany Journal.

AN ARMY THAT PAYS AS IT GOES.

(From the New York World.)
Reports from the expedition now operating in Mexico agree that in their relation with the inhabitants the American troops have been both humane and tactful. Unlike too many other military enterprises with which the natives have long been familiar, this one pays as it goes and scrupulously respects private rights.

Of quite as much importance as anything



Columbian Wyandottes.

This is a variety of the Wyandotte family, which was originated about 1860 by H. M. Briggs, and named in honor of the Columbian exposition, then in progress. It was designed to preserve the beauty of the Light Brahma, plumage on a few of practical size, possessing the utility qualities demanded by American markets. It was originated by crossing a White Wyandotte cock on Barred Rock hens and carefully breeding selected individuals from the resulting progeny. Fanciers adopted the breed, but as the original stock was very light in color, they strengthened it by an infusion of Light Brahma blood. Some crossed White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds and produced fowls of similar markings.

In common with all Wyandottes, it is an active, industrious hen, and can be depended upon to produce plenty of eggs at all seasons. The chicks are hardy, make rapid and vigorous growth and are desirable for market at all ages. The fowls should weigh from seven and one-half to eight and one-half pounds for males, and from five and one-half to six and one-half pounds for females.

The breed is not bred in sufficiently large numbers to stock large poultry plants, but it is steadily increasing in popularity, and the time is not far distant when Columbian Wyandottes will be as widely used for practical farms as are the other American breeds.

As a more matter of successful incubation and for maintaining the vigor of the resulting chicks, this is the key to the whole situation in the control of white diarrhea. For the prevention or elimination of this disease, eggs used for incubation must be produced from sound, uninfected stock. This means more careful selection of breeding hens. If this precaution is not taken, white diarrhea may become so firmly established in the flock and its surroundings as to render all future efforts to control the disease of little or no avail.

Every precaution should also be taken to protect breeding stock from infection. They should be kept in clean houses and yards; they should receive wholesome food and the best of care and management. By no means should they be permitted to come in contact with infected chicks.

Unless one is absolutely certain as to the condition of the hens used for the production of hatching eggs, the latter should be disinfected before they are incubated. There are two effective means of disinfecting eggs.

1. Strong methylated spirit can be used for rapidly wiping the eggs. They should be carefully and quickly dried after this treatment before being put in the incubator or under a hen.

2. The eggs may be dipped in a weak solution of cresol and water. They may be placed in the incubator immediately after being dipped.

Both of these methods have proved effective and neither form of treatment apparently impairs the hatchability of the eggs. Where an incubator is used, the incubator should be taken to disinfected the inside of the machine every time it is used and before the eggs are placed therein.

The feeding of sour milk to chicks appears to be an easy means of controlling white diarrhea. The purpose of sour milk is to suppress intestinal putrefaction through the parasite of this disease sets up. Milk contains a quantity of sugar which is acted upon by certain fermentation organisms. These bacteria counteract the parasite of white diarrhea. The feeding of sour milk is an important agent in lessening the dangers of great losses from this disease.

On account of the ravages of white diarrhea, especially during the first few days of the life of baby chicks, it is important to begin feeding sour milk early where the presence of this disease is suspected. Moreover, sour milk should be constantly kept before the chicks until the dangerous period of the disease has passed.

A poultry expert in Great Britain has used creosote to prevent white diarrhea. Ten to 15 grains of crude creosote were dissolved in one gallon of water. This was given to the chicks as drinking water. They drank it greedily and made rapid improvement in health. The treatment is given usually for 10 days. If these precautions are taken by poultry keepers, there is little reason to dread the ravages of white diarrhea.

Also in winning the favor of the Mexicans is the fact that the money used by their visitors is as good as its face in domestic use, it is said, by the minister of marine on his own responsibility, without consulting with the Imperial Diet, though it is said that the price of these warships will be paid by the Russian naval budget of the government and submitted to the deliberation of the Diet next session. The three warships will therefore be dropped out of the navy list and then sold to Russia.

SOMETHING OF A PET HIMSELF.
Howard Chandler Christy, illustrator, was walking down the street when he was overtaken by a dog that began to snap at his heels. His mistress made no effort to call it off, so he turned and gave the dog an admonitory kick. "Brut!" cried the dog, "to kick a little defenseless animal! That little creature is a pet and is not accustomed to such treatment. 'I beg your pardon, madam,' replied Mr. Christy. 'I did not mean to hurt your dog. But you should have called him off. He would not have hurt you.' 'He is a pet.' 'I did not care to be bitten by him, nevertheless, madam,' returned Mr. Christy. 'I am somewhat of a favorite at home myself.'—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

RUSSIA BUYING BACK CAPTURED SHIPS.
In addition to the purchases of vast quantities of war munitions by Russia in Japan, dispatch from Macao to the Tokio Nichi Nichi says that the Russian government has placed with the Japanese navy an order for six numbers of mines and 1,800 of these mines are to be built at the naval arsenal at Maizuru. Further, it is reported that negotiations will shortly be concluded between the governments of Japan and Russia over the sale to Russia of the three old warships. The really interesting thing about the deal is